

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4253. 號六十月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

日四初月正年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WEND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALES, Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. HOFFEUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. AD. ANDER, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq. E. B. BELLER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEY CAMERON, Esq. London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1878.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of the 28th Regt., the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANGEN's Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. COOPER's Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-

signed, WM. CRICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procurator. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERS & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HEBELL, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GRIFFITH, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Covered Chairs, Couches, Centre and other Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Cottage PIANO, by Zeilster & Co.

1 HARMONIUM, by Alexandre Pers et Fils, Paris.

Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. fe19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. Geo. Dons, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Residence, 2, College Gardens,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Drawing-Room Furniture in Walnut, made by Whitlock and Finlay of Edinburgh; Dining-room Furniture in Mahogany, by Finlay of Edinburgh; Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Glass-ware, Crockery, Bed-room Furniture, Books, Wines, &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.

A SEWING MACHINE for Hand or Foot, by Singer.

A JARDINIÈRE, by Motzla of London.

LOBBY FURNITURE, in Blackwood.

And,

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 13, 1877. fe27

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the Public Gardens TO-MORROW, the 17th February.

Admission.....50 Cents.

Payment at the Gates, or Tickets may be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. fe17

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 28th Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. mol

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876, the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 13, 1877.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

23, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tl

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUËY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. mol

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877. mol

SHIPS' COMPTON AND STEVEDORE,

No. 37, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 203.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Priced: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALES, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "WHITE CLOUD" will leave for MACAO on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3.30 p.m., and will leave MACAO for HONGKONG on MONDAY, the 19th, at 7 a.m. First Class Fare to Macao and Back between SATURDAY and MONDAY, \$3. Second Class \$1.50.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877. fe18

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Company have This Day been REMOVED to No. 37, Queen's Road, Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, We have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port. Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 13, Praya Central.

Mr U. V. SMITH is authorised to sign Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 17th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 13, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Nizam and Deccan, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon to-day.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 14, 1877. f621

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Tigre," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before the 15th Instant, at 6 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 15th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain E. W. Crisp; Arnold, Karberg & Co.
CEYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.
STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Baker; Douglas Lapraik & Co.
NORFOLK, German barque, Captain D. Bradford; Arnold, Karberg & Co.
BORITO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wesenberg; Siemens & Co.
ALDEN BRASS, American barque, Captain S. Tynes; Itzinger & Co.
TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Goldee; Meyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr. ALFRED HERRZ to sign our Firm by Procuration has been withdrawn.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, London.
By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

187, Leadenhall Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.
ESTABLISHED 1806.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

The Underwriter is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO,"
Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, February 16, 1877. f621

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16, Emerald, British steamer, 305, E. Thebaud, Manila Feb. 13, General—A. McIVER.
Feb. 16, Hongkong, German 3-masted schooner, 220, O. Oom, Shanghai Feb. 11, Petroleum—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16, Amoy, for Canton.
16, Unanima, for New York.
Hailong, for Swatow, &c.
Iraza, for Whampoa.
Cutwater, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Emerald, from Manila, Messrs D. L. Hunter and A. Heard, Mr and Mrs L. Guni and child and servant, Mrs Grube and child and servant, Mrs and Miss Forbes and 3 children, Mr M. C. Duhamel, Dr. B. M. Poyet, Messrs M. Robins, Luis Carmina, L. M. Gregoria, 1 European deck, and 50 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Unanima, for New York, 1 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports: Strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.
The German 3-masted schooner Hongkong reports: Fresh N.E. winds and rainy weather.

CARGOES.

Per American barque Ceylon, Hongkong to New York, sailed 11th Feb, 1877: 3,818 rolls Matting, 450 boxes Preserves, 100 boxes Cassia Buds, 50 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 6,229 half-chests and 386 boxes Tea (Tamsui and Amoy Oolong) 317,321 lbs., and 217 pkgs. Sundries.
Per German barque Henss, sailed 13th February, 1877: For London, 9,159 bags Sugar, and 2,350 boxes Cassia.
Per Lombardy, sailed 16th February, 1877: For London, from Canton, 269 bales Waste Silk, and 12 cases Silk Piece Goods; from Shanghai, 354 bales Raw Silk, and 22 bales Waste Silk; from Yokohama, 115 bales Raw Silk. For Continent: from Canton, 9 bales Raw Silk, and 24 bales Waste Silk; from Shanghai, 11 bales Raw Silk; from Yokohama, 2 bales Raw Silk; from Japan, 2 bales Waste Silk. For New York: from Shanghai, 21 bales Raw Silk. For Boston: from Shanghai, 619 half-chests Tea.
Per British barque Unanima, Hongkong to New York, sailed 16th Feb, 1877: 346 rolls Matting, 18,815 half-chests and 400 boxes Tea (Tamsui and Amoy Oolong and Congou) 418,460 lbs., 3,000 half-chests Tea (Canton) 120,000 lbs., 1,350 half-chests Tea (Canton) 45,800 lbs., and 37 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CANTON.—

For HINDOSTAN and ARGYLL, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY and TAIWAN.—

Per HAILONG, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—

Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF SEKING will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office, Hongkong, February 6, 1877. f619

MAILS BY THE FRANKLIN PACKET.

The French Contract Packet AMARONE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked Paid to Galle only; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 21st Instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. f622

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, February 19:—

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

TUESDAY, February 20:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, February 21:—

Daylight.—Yessu leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per Travancore undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, February 22:—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Dr. G. Dods' residence, College Gardens.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 2:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

3.30 p.m.—White Cloud leaves for Macao.

4 p.m.—Hailong leaves for Coast Ports.

Miscellaneous.

Flower Show at the Public Gardens.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURES

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1877.

It has been well said, "In the day of prosperity, rejoice; and in the day of adversity, consider." The great imperfection connected with the following of this counsel is that, except in the discipline and moral improvement of one's own character, there is little of a practical kind to be got out of consideration in times of adversity. It is painfully humiliating to think how very little can be done by any man or body of men when they are in adversity; whilst in prosperity a thousand openings present themselves for wise and beneficent activities. The Chairman of the meeting of the China Fire Insurance Company held this afternoon remarked that the Board were indebted to Mr. Granville Sharp for bringing pointedly before them the resolution which was unanimously passed, viz., that the Directors be requested to confer with the Board of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the local Government with a view to the provision of further means for the preventing and extinguishing fires.

We think the present a suitable time for bringing this matter forward; it is not a time of adversity by any means. Values of property are increasing slowly but surely, and shares are also recovering from their late and long depression. The course of the two Fire Insurance Companies was correctly described as one continued and almost uninterrupted success. This must however be attributed rather to a kind Providence which has watched over the Colony than to the efficient means at its disposal either for the prevention or extinction of fires. The risks run are enormous. Nine-tenths of them would be classed as home as "double hazardous or special," on which ten times the ordinary rate is charged, and all this mainly owing to the fatal and apparently incurable habits of the Chinese. It is wonderful that any one can sleep with a large number of insurance shares to his name, who pays any attention to native practices, and notices the dangerous manner of their fortnightly observances of "high moon" days. At this time almost every carpenter even in Wellington or d'Aguiar Street may be seen with a bonfire either outside or inside his shop. The practice has apparently diminished of late owing to the influence of the Police, but the fire still now concealed inside in place of being made openly in the streets. Surely some means might be adopted to put an end to these most dangerous orgies. Mr. Sharp considers that the outside or European offices should be regarded as friends rather than enemies. It certainly manifests

their confidence in the political and commercial organisations of the Colony to be willing to take fire risks in it. No one will place his money where he does not trust; and we cannot wonder that, as the knowledge of the Colony increases, there should be an increased desire to do business with it on the part of the offices at home. There are some considerations also which would justify a willingness on the part of property-holders here to place a portion of their risks outside of the Colony, as in the event of a serious and sweeping fire, the pressure of loss upon individuals and upon the community would be mitigated by the distribution of the loss over a wider area.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that whilst the duty of the Directors was clear and plain to make as much income as possible for the shareholders, yet that at the same time a narrow and exclusive policy might not be to the ultimate interest of the Company, which was as much concerned in a wide extension of insurance over all the property of the Island as in the maintenance of a high tariff of premia.

Mr. Sharp stated that he had laid before the Government, some years ago, a report upon the telegraphic appliances used in San Francisco for the communication of notice of fires. We should much like to see something of the sort inaugurated here, and we trust that the efforts made by the Hon. Mr. Ryrie and by Mr. Sharp and others will bear fruit.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THIS afternoon the annual Flower Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Exhibition Society was opened in the Public Gardens, and will be continued to-morrow. Residents in the Colony need not be reminded how exceptionally cold it has been during the last few days. Had it been so cold to-day as it was yesterday, visitors to the show must have felt it a serious drawback to their enjoyment. Fortunately, however, the weather was much warmer to-day than it has been for some time, and what with the attractions of the flowers, the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery and the excellent music discoursed by the Band of the 28th Regiment, promenading in the Gardens must have been rather enjoyable. The exhibition, as usual, was held under a long matchless erected on the broad terrace partly occupied by the fountain. A more pleasant or appropriate spot for a flower show could hardly be desired. In the midst of a beautiful garden, with its handsome trees and well-kept walks, the visitor is able to enjoy one of the finest views to be found in the Far East, at any rate out of Japan. Our harbour, with its shipping, is a grand sight in itself, and becomes far grander when the bold background of mountains on the mainland is included. The centre of the matchless, which was of course gaily decorated with flags, was occupied by the most imposing portion of the exhibition—that of the flowers in pots; the right end being devoted to the vegetables, and the left to the cut flowers, table decorations and some miscellaneous exhibits. There was some little delay in getting things arranged and the prizes awarded mainly in consequence of the reckless way in which articles for exhibition were sent in up to the last moment and even somewhat later. We saw some things struggling for a place long after the Judges had commenced their rounds. His Excellency the Governor, Miss Kennedy, Sir John Smale and a large number of the leading residents, official and private, were present during the afternoon, and so far the show seems to have been pretty satisfactorily patronized.

We now come to speak of the exhibition itself. Commencing with the plants in pots, we have a rather sorry account to give of this department. It is, however, satisfactory to know that this is not so much the fault of the public as of the clerk of the weather. The comparatively poor show of flowers arises, it is only fair to assume, from the mildness of the last winter, followed by the extreme coldness of the last few days, and not from any lack of interest in the show on the part of residents here. The flowering season of the plants was almost over this year when the cold weather set in, and the advent of somewhere about forty degrees of Fahrenheit completed the mischief. Mr. Romano, who has in previous years usually had an excellent exhibition of roses, was almost entirely despoiled of them this occasion by the cold weather. Under the adverse circumstances the show of plants in pots was no doubt, a very creditable one; in fact, we heard several people who had expected to be confronted with half-filled benches in this section, expressing their surprise that such a good show was forthcoming. Some remarkably good pansies and primulas were exhibited, the prize takers being Mr. A. G. Romano and Mr. C. S. Taylor.

The show of vegetables, although perhaps not so large as that of last year, is really a first class one in quality. A peep into that part of the matchless devoted to the vegetables would astonish some of the old folks at home who have rather hazy ideas as to what we eat in this corner of the world. There are there, we venture to think, almost every vegetable that would find a place in an exhibition at home, and a few more besides, that many of our friends in England have probably not yet had the pleasure of tasting. There is the bulky cabbage and the diminutive sprout; the ruddy carrot and smooth-skinned marrow, celery, parsnips, radishes, turnips, and all the other vegetables that we have been accustomed to in England. All the descriptions

of vegetables are so well represented that we can scarcely select any particular kind for special notice. No doubt, however, the collections of six different kinds of vegetables, the first on the list, are one of the main features in the show. All the collections are excellent in quality, and when we say this we say a great deal for the quality of the vegetable exhibition generally. If a number of people produce, each of them, six first class vegetables at a show we have a pretty good assurance at once that the exhibits in this particular section are up to the mark. The first prize in these collections was taken by Mr. H. Dickie; the second by Mr. A. G. Romano, and the third by J. M. Guedes. It is pleasing to find the Chinese exhibiting largely in this section, and it will be seen from the prize list that they secured a large share of the awards.

What has been said as to the quality of the exhibition of flowers in pots may be applied to the show of cut flowers. The show is not such a satisfactory one by a long way as we should have seen under different circumstances; indeed some ugly gaps were left in the exhibits in this section, and had, we believe, to be filled up by plants not entered for competition. A splendid specimen Narcissus, and a handsome bouquet holder are among the chief attractions in this section. The show will be opened again to-morrow at 2 p.m.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

PLANTS IN POTS.

1.—6 Flowering & Fine Foliage Plants, 1st, H. Dickie, \$3; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, \$2.

2.—3 Plants in Flower, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$2; 2nd, J. H. Cox, \$1.50; special, H. Dickie.

3.—Specimen Plant in Flower, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 75 cents.

4.—Specimen Fine Foliage Plant, 1st, A. G. Romano, \$1; 2nd, H. Dickie, 75 cents.

5.—3 Ferns, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$1.50; 2nd, S. W. Pomeroy, \$1.

6.—Specimen Fern, 1st, S. W. Pomeroy, 75 cents; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 50 cents.

7.—3 Camellias, 1st, Dorabjee Nowrojee, \$2.

8.—Specimen Camellia, 1st, Dorabjee Nowrojee, \$1; 2nd, J. M. Guedes, 75 cents.

9.—3 Chrysanthemums, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$1; 2nd, A. G. Romano, 75 cents.

10.—Specimen Chrysanthemum, 1st, H. Dickie, 75 cents; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 50 cents.

11.—3 Roses, 1st, Dorabjee Nowrojee, \$2; 2nd, H. Dickie, \$1.

12.—Specimen Rose, 1st, A. G. Romano, \$1; 2nd, Dorabjee Nowrojee, 75 cents.

13.—3 Pansies, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$1; 2nd, A. G. Romano, \$1.

14.—Specimen Annual, 1st, A. G. Romano, 75 cents; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 50 cents.

15.—Specimen Azalea, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 75 cents.

16.—3 Dahlias, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1.50; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, \$1.

17.—Specimen Dahlia, 1st, A. G. Romano, 75 cents; 2nd, J. M. Guedes, Jr., 50 cents.

18.—3 Geraniums, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1.50; 2nd, A. G. Romano, \$1.

19.—Specimen Geranium, 1st, A. G. Romano, 75 cents; 2nd, H. Dickie, 50 cents.

20.—3 China Asters, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 75 cents.

21.—Specimen Aster, 1st, H. Dickie, 75 cents; 2nd, A. G. Romano, 50 cents.

22.—3 Hyacinths, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$1; 2nd, S. W. Pomeroy, 50 cents.

23.—Specimen Palm, 1st, S. W. Pomeroy, 50 cents.

24.—3 Gladioli, 1st, A. G. Romano, \$1.

25.—Specimen Gladiolus, 1st, A. G. Romano, 75 cents.

26.—Specimen Orchid, 1st, S. W. Pomeroy, \$1; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, 75 cents.

27.—Stumps or Rockwork with Ferns, 1st, H. J. Holmes, \$1; 2nd, Mrs. Keewick, 75 cents.

CUT FLOWERS.

28.—4 Camellia Blooms, 1st, Dorabjee Nowrojee, \$1; 2nd, A. G. Romano, \$0.75.

29.—4 Rose Blooms, 1st, H. Dickie, \$1; 2nd, C. S. Taylor, \$0.75.

30.—3 Bunches Out Flowers, dissimilar, 1st, C. S. Taylor, \$1; 2nd, H. J. Holmes, \$0.75.

31.—Hand Bouquet, prize, Silver Bouquet Holder, 1st, Mrs. J. D. Humphreys.

32.—Table Decorations, prize, Glass Centre Vase, 1st, Mrs. J. D. Humphreys; 2nd, Mrs. G. Sharp.

33.—Table Decorations of Wild Flowers, prize, Glass Centre Vase, 2nd, Mrs. Coughlin.

Hand Bouquet—special prize, Mrs. H. Holmes.

VEGETABLES.

34.—6 Kinds of Vegetables, 1st, H. Dickie, \$4; 2nd, A. G. Romano, \$3; 3rd, J. M. Guedes, Jr., \$2.

35.—4 Heads of Celery, 1st, Fung Aka, \$1.50; 2nd, D. Sassoon, \$1; 3rd, Kum Annam, 50 cents.

36.—6 Beet Roots (long), 1st, A

lost \$110,000. The local offices seemed to have escaped severe losses, owing to the expiration of the policies, and to the fact of the home offices under-writing. He did not think he had anything to add to what he had said, but would propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Granville Sharp said he had been asked to second this resolution. In doing so he had pleasure in referring to the efforts which had been made by the Board and notably by one of their number in the cause of fire extinction, not with any narrow selfish motive as regarded this Company, but with a far broader intention, viz. the good of the Colony at large, and he thought that it might be possible by a little extension of its generous sentiment to include within its sympathy even those outcasted European companies of whose composition the Chairman had just been speaking as acting injuriously upon the premia received. In order to go back to the objects of the original constitution of this and the Senior Company. It was primarily to obtain protection against fire; and also against the exorbitant charges made at that time by the home offices. They were then regarded as enemies because they charged too much, they are now they thought regarded as enemies because they charged too little. (Applause.) He considered that there should be no narrow or exclusive policy adopted, but that all aid should be welcomed to meet and cope with an enemy against which all the means of the most advanced communities in the world were often found inadequate. He then spoke of the enormous rate charged for insurance, which was so oppressive as simply to be prohibitory to the Chinese, who would not insure unless they were obliged to do so when getting a loan on their houses. He considered 2 per cent was too much for them to pay. This he knew was painful to refer to, but if the object was solely to make a profit, these high rates would be justifiable. The object however was not only profit but protection against fire. There had been different opinions on this subject; some thought a floating engine was essential, while others thought it an unnecessary outlay. He must confess he was not a very good judge of such matters, but he had learnt a great deal about the American mode of extinguishing fires, and had laid before Sir Richard Macdonnell the system employed in San Francisco. He hoped something would be done by the local government in the matter. He would ask the meeting to pass a resolution requesting the Directors to confer with the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. and with the Government, and to see whether further measures were necessary for the safety of property from fire. Some would, no doubt, say that there was no necessity for this, but he had seen three fires here which were simply ruinous, and they might have a fire some day as serious as those they had heard of in London and elsewhere.

He then offered to put the resolution, but the Chairman reminded him that the motion before the meeting was the adoption of the report and accounts.

This having been passed, the re-election of Directors was then carried, as also the re-election of auditors.

Mr. Sharp said that he hoped what had been stated by him would not be taken to imply that he thought that the existing rates of Insurance were too high. This would be quite a mistake, for he considered that with the existing rates the rates were wholly inadequate. He then put in the resolution, which was to the effect:—"That the Board be requested to communicate with the Directors of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the Government with a view to obtaining some improvement in the means of preventing and extinguishing fires."

Mr. Newton seconded the motion.

The Chairman said if he had been made aware of this proposition before he would have given some reply to it. As it was, he must say he quite agreed with much of what Mr. Sharp had said, as to the improved measures necessary for the extinguishing of fires, and that the Board were indebted to him for having brought forward the resolution.

The motion was then unanimously carried. The meeting then terminated.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. G. May)
16th February, 1877.

The horse-boy of Mr. A. M. Mervet, was summoned by P. C. No. 75, Fleming, for furious driving. While the complainant was in No. 2 Station, he heard a great noise of some horses having run away. He came out and saw the defendant driving a pair of grey pines. They were galloping as fast as possible. He called out to the defendant to stop, but he only said something in reply and then continued on. The defendant said he had lost control over the animals; when he passed by the Murray Barracks, some soldiers happened to come out and they struck the ponies, which became frightened and ran away. The defendant tried all he could to pull them in, but failed, although he grazed his thumbs in the attempt. The defendant was discharged.

PICK-POCKET.

A Chinaman was charged with picking the pocket of one Chow Ahng at the Recreation Ground, and abstracting therefrom eight 10 ct. pieces. The prisoner was sent to three months' hard labour.

FIRE-CHARGES.

Over 50 Chinese were summoned to-day for firing crackers after the time allowed by the Government. They were treated the same as those summoned yesterday, being fined 25 cents each.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Snowdon.)
16th February, 1877.

Yi Hin Chee v. A. F. Smith and anr., \$500.—This was a claim for damages for a malicious prosecution. The plaintiff is a Chinese tradesman who keeps a chandler's shop, and the defendants are the members of the firm of Messrs. MacEwen, Frielick & Co.

Mr. Denny's appo. for the plaintiff, and from his opening statement it appeared that some time in January last, the Police caught a hawk with some new brass bolts in his possession. They were shown to the defendants, who the first identified them as

the property of the firm. Some men were in custody, and the last defendant went to the Police Court to give evidence. While there he swore to an information to the effect that he suspected the present plaintiff of theft, and obtained a warrant to arrest the plaintiff, and to search his house in Lan-Kwai-Fong, d'Aguilar Street. The plaintiff subsequently appeared at the Police Court of his own accord and was kept in custody, his person having been searched. He was brought before the Magistrate with the other prisoners but was discharged. He now claimed compensation for the malicious prosecution.

Mr. A. Seth, Chief Clerk at the Magistrate's Court, was called to produce the depositions in the case. The defendant, Mr. A. F. Smith, swore to an information on which a warrant was granted. The words "I believe I can bring evidence against the party" are, I believe, my own words. I think it was at my dictation that they were put in. It is the regular form of an information.

His Lordship asked if the information had been read over to him, and he replied that it had. His Lordship said if it had been read over to him, it was too late to raise any objection just now.

The defendant said Mr. Seth had said that the words were his own dictation, and he told the Magistrate that he had no cause to suspect the man.

His Lordship said the information had been read over to him and he signed it without any objection. If he had any objection to make, he ought to have done so then.

The defendant replied that he would do so in future.

The plaintiff was then called. He said he was the master of the Yew Loong shop, and was a broker. He lived at Lan Kwai Fong, d'Aguilar Street. It was his private house, and if any one had said it was a brothel, it would be false. He had dealings with MacEwen, Frielick & Co., having acted as broker for them. The last business he transacted for them was in the 11th moon, when he sold some 15 cases of beer and some cases of cigars for the defendants. On the 20th January last, during his absence from home, his house was searched by the Police, and the members of his family were put into great fright. As soon as he heard of this, he went to Messrs. MacEwen, Frielick & Co., and saw the defendant's brother. It was 9 p.m. then, and plaintiff was told to come again the next morning. He went, but was told that Mr. A. F. Smith had gone to the Police Court, that if the plaintiff went there he could see him. He went accordingly, and was told by an officer of the Court to remain in the office, when an Inspector of Police took him to the Charge Room. He was then searched by the Police, who stripped him of his long coat. He was arranged among a number of other men for identification by an old man who said the bolts were sold to him by a man whom he could identify. The old man denied that he was the man who sold him the bolts. He was then taken before the Magistrate and placed in the lock. Mr. Smith gave some evidence and the case was remanded till the 30th January, plaintiff himself was let out on bail. He attended next day at 9.30 a.m. and was kept waiting past 3 p.m. when he was discharged.

By Mr. Smith.—I often went to your store to advise you about the market prices of goods, and also to try to sell things for you. I know both you and your brother, and if both of you were not in, I would have gone away at once, unless some one the comrade called me in to his office. I never went round the store when you happened to be busy. Previous to this charge, I had called almost daily to enquire about business. I do not know Low A Wan (the old man who was charged with unlawful possession). I keep an oil and rice shop. I do not deal in marine stores. This was the plaintiff's case, and Mr. A. F. Smith was examined. He said the Police brought him some bolts and in consequence thereof, he went up to the Charge Room, having identified the property as theirs; the firm lost some three dozen of such bolts. They were kept on the right hand side of the store and behind a case. He then went to the Police Court, but gave no instruction to search the defendant's house. He went with the Police to point out the house, but he did not take part in the search, indeed he did not even go in. His object was to look for the defendant and the Police asked him to accompany them to identify the man. His suspicion was excited against the plaintiff because he came too often and bothered him and the others in the store. He frequently walked round the place where the bolts were stolen, and he had no right to be there. He told this to the police, who suspected the defendant. Seeing suspicious pointing so strongly to the defendant, he swore to an information, but he had informed the Police that he had no evidence other than mere suspicion against the plaintiff, and Inspector Grey had told the Magistrate so, but the Magistrate wished to have the man before him, and have the man arrested. He then put between him and Mr. Denny's witness to the first case.

Mr. Denny wrote in the first instance for an apology to be published in the Chinese and English newspapers. Mr. Smith replied and requested the form. This was sent him, but he wrote on the back book "No." The next day being Thursday the last day for taking out summonses, one was accordingly taken out since that the defendant wrote another form of apology, but the plaintiff declined to accept it, the matter having gone into Court.

His Lordship suggested an amicable settlement. He thought that after this evidence, he saw no ground for giving the man in charge, and advised the defendants to arrange with the plaintiff's solicitor, and he would adjourn the Court for a short time for that purpose.

Finally the case was settled, the defendants paying the plaintiff costs and \$50 compensation.

Manila.

Feb. 9th, 1877.

Our trade for this last fortnight sums up as follows:—

Imports.—From 27th January to 9th February.—Hemp 26,972 lbs., Indigo 144 boxes, Rice 26,326 cavs., Sugar 20,999 pols., Coffee 423 pols., Paddy 4,700 cavs., Sapan wood 1,074 pols.

Exports.—From 27th January to 9th February.—Hemp 24,160 lbs., Sugar 55,682 pols., Coffee 3,233 pols., Copper pigs 318 pols., Cigars 4,928 mils., Blaine 82 pols.,

Rope 255 pols., Leaf Tobacco 9,935 cwt., Sapanwood 3,490 pols., Cowries 138 pols. Exchange.—On Hongkong (eight) 1 per cent. discount; Amoy (eight) 1 per cent. premium.

The register of inscription for vessels wishing to convey 35,000 quintals of leaf Tobacco to Spain, 39,000 quintals of which are to be loaded at Iloilo and 6,000 at Cebu, will be closed on the 19th inst. The Government rates are 42 real vellon of freight per quintal from any of the above mentioned ports for sailing vessels, and 50 reales vellon per steamer.

Out of 9,552 mill Cigars offered at public auction on the 5th, 4,724 mill sold for a total value of \$1,690.70 including \$60,947.20 of premiums.

Arrivals.—Jan. 27, Cassandra from Hongkong; 31, Leyte from Singapore; Feb. 1, Lodoro from Sydney; 3, Vanadiz from Hongkong, and Favorite from San Francisco; 5, Zamboanga from Saigon; 7, S. Lorenzo from Hongkong; 9, Emeraldal from Amoy and Hongkong, and Charité from Hongkong.

Departures.—Jan. 20, Conchita for Marianas Island; 27, Emeraldal for Hongkong and Amoy, Salvador for Singapore, Midland for Boston, and Kirkland for Liverpool; 29, Leon for Singapore, Cebu and Liverpool, and Union for Hongkong; Feb. 6, Quacita for Liverpool; 7, Carl Ritter for Melbourne; 8, Victoria for Alicante via Iloilo; 9, Ferdinand for Liverpool.

Shipping in Harbour.—Rodeo, Valparaiso, Edith, N. Lautaro, Pansy, Cassandra, Lodoro, Vanadiz, Favorite, Zamboanga, S. Lorenzo, Emeraldal and Charité.—*Mercurio Review.*

China.

TIENTSIN.

From Leoling, in Shantung, I hear (through a gentleman who returned from there a few days ago) that corn cobs are being ground up and mixed with bran and other things as an article of food. The distress seems to be very great.

There is a rumour that H.E. Li intends having a telegraph erected next spring to connect his yamen with the Arsenal, and also a gun sent in his yamen at 12 noon daily by electricity (in connection with the telegraph), also that a gasometer is to be erected and 3,000 burners set in Tientsin.

The benefit given for the friends of the poor sailor who was drowned, realized about \$100—a small enough sum certainly for the old people bereaved of a son, and left without regular support.—*News.*

CHEFOO.

Feb. 5.

The case of "Regina v. Lyell" has ended in the conviction of Lyell and he has been fined fifty dollars for the obstruction caused to the salvage of the *Annie Gray's* cargo, and also \$5 for the menace of assault on Her Majesty's naval officers. The Acting British Consul, Mr. Geo. Jamieson, in pronouncing the case remarked, "Your defence practically is, that the two naval officers, who were in charge of the wreck, were drunk and fired off rifles, and it seems to me that you have spent the best part of two days in trying to prove this. I am happy to say that there is no sort of ground for the imputation." It thus appears from the Consular judgment in the case that the discriminatory tactics of the prisoner failed in their object, and that his action in the affair has been pronounced deserving of condemnation, after a patient investigation of all the circumstances in the case, by the judicial authority to whose notice it was brought. I should add, however, that it is said Mr. Lyell intends to appeal against the decision.—*N. C. D. News.*

COLONEL GORDON'S MISSION.

The Times, in alluding to Colonel Gordon's Egyptian expedition, says:—"A singularly interesting episode has occurred in the career of a soldier who, in different circumstances from those of our time, might have repeated the exploits of Oliver. In China Colonel Gordon showed that he was a born leader of men over the rainiest people in the world, and by the good fighting stuff which he fashioned out of an essentially unwarlike race. If this country had wished to seize any part of China, instead of being nervously anxious to avoid such a conquest—if it had possessed the craving for territory which made it favour the annexations of the East India Company—Colonel Gordon could easily have carved fresh States out of the loose and decaying Empire. Happily, he has been better employed in Central Africa, where he has continued the work begun by Sir Samuel Baker in 1863. The purposes for which Sir Samuel was sent up the Nile by the Egyptian Government were certainly extensive. He was to subjugate the countries to the south of Gondokoro, suppress the slave trade, introduce a system of regular commerce, and make a navigable way to the great lakes of the Equator. It is no wonder that his success was but partial. When 'Baker Pasha' retired, his place was taken by Colonel Gordon, who left Cairo on the 23rd of February, 1874, and returned to the first of the month. Even to reach the scene of his work was a slight undertaking. The expedition had to leave the Nile and to cross the Desert. Then it proceeded by steamer until the river was choked by weeds so compact as to form solid islands, and overgrown with high reeds and grass as to seem like a continuation of the surrounding country. Colonel Gordon had to cut his way through that mass of tropical vegetation until he reached Dofli, about 180 miles from Lake Albert. Then, as our correspondent says, came a long series of rapids, which obliged the party to take their small steamer to pieces and carry it, with their baggage and their supplies, for three miles to an unimpeded part of the river. When they reached the Lake they were 2,800 miles from Cairo."

So far Colonel Gordon's work was like that of many other travellers. But his real capacity for government was seen in the management of his own force and of the natives. He had with him 2,000 men, not one of whom was European, and all of whom were dragooned from Egyptian prisons or taken from unfriendly tribes. Yet he made all of them devoted to him. Marching through a country which might at any moment have become hostile, he himself usually advanced at the head of a few men, leaving the rest of the force to protect the posts in the rear. But his chief power was shown in the management of the strange Province which he had been sent to govern. An inferior man would have kept order by a lavish use of the

brooch, for among the races of Central Africa life is often held to be terribly cheap by Englishmen. But Colonel Gordon knew how to win the trust and affection of the natives. Unaided, as we have said, by a single European, he has lately, says our Correspondent, "ruled his Province with ease, and has left order and tranquillity behind him." The natives seem to have made him their chief Court of Appeal; going to him when they had any quarrel to decide. Such a picture of trust is very interesting. Strange as the weapons of civilisation seem amid the savagery of Central Africa, still more worthy of remark is the application of English ideas of equity to the disputes of people whose conceptions of justice may be as rude as those of the aborigines of our own islands were three thousand years ago. Colonel Gordon may have had to dismiss many complex theories of justice from his mind in order to reach these elementary laws of equity which would suit the simplicity of African society. It is difficult to guess how artificial are our theories of justice until we reach states of human existence which bear the same relation to elaborate civilisation as the lower forms of organic existence bear to the higher. Colonel Gordon's Court of Appeal, at all events, appears to have been regarded with unbounded trust, for he has left behind him the reputation of a just and fearless ruler. He has also put down the slave trade wherever he has met with it; but the work is made difficult by the covert encouragement which it receives from the Egyptian officials. Colonel Gordon was not less successful as a trader than as an administrator. Although the natural riches of the country are enormously great, the only product of exportation at present is ivory, and he has so successfully dealt in ivory, that he has paid all the expenses of his Province and sent a surplus to the Egyptian Treasury. We fear that few of the Khedive's expeditions have been so profitable. The growing proof of Colonel Gordon's success may be found in the list of posts which he has established, at distances of from fifty to a hundred miles, at Iloilo, Lake Albert, and Gondokoro. Thus there is a direct line of communication between Cairo and the great equatorial Lake. English newspapers reached Colonel Gordon seven weeks after the date of their publication.

OTTO OF ROSES.

(Scientific American.)

The most delicious of all perfumed essences is obtained by the simple distillation of rose leaves. In our climate roses are not sufficiently highly scented to produce the properly odorous essence of oil; and all that the druggists can produce from rose-leaves is rose-water, which in fact is water slightly impregnated with the essence of oil, which is to a small degree soluble in it. The most favourable country for the production of the most highly-scented roses is the middle portion of European Turkey, at the base of the southern slope of the Balkan Mountains, where the roses are grown in the valleys where they are protected against all winds except those from the south; and the flowers thus attain a luxuriance in perfume and in growth, as well as size, of which those who have not visited these regions can hardly form any idea.

The town of Kessanlik, situated in the province of that name, is the centre of the field of cultivation and distillation of the rose-leaves. The leaves are gathered all over the province, which is forty miles long, and is watered by the river Thungia and the many mountain streams which discharge into the same, furnishing the water necessary for the distillation. To give an idea of the extent which this industry has attained, we need only say that there are in that province one hundred and twenty-eight different villages, of which the inhabitants are all employed in the culture of the beautiful flower. These all live in peace together, Turks and Christians; and they prosper, having become wise by experience, finding that it is better to work than to waste time in religious or political quarrels.

Almost all the country is occupied by rose plantations, and only a comparatively small portion is devoted to raising rye and barley for the subsistence of the inhabitants and their cattle. The rose grows best on those parts of the slopes where the sun shines most, and which is the least northern in exposure. A light soil is best, and the planting is done during spring and autumn, in parallel ditches three inches deep and five apart. In these ditches shoots from old rose-trees are laid; they must, however, not be cut from the tree, but torn off, so that each shoot has some portion of the root or bark of the root adherent. They are then covered with earth mixed with a little manure. If the land is horizontal, and a mountain stream can be diverted so as to inundate it, this is done, the shoots are being coming up all along the furrows, and at the end of one year these shoots are three or four feet high, forming regular hedges. At the end of the second year roses appear, but not in sufficient abundance for them to be gathered. The gathering is commenced in the third year, after which they produce largely, the hedges being, at the end of five years, six feet high. The bushes produce flowers until fifteen years old, when the field is worn out, and must be ploughed up. They do not prune the rose bushes at all, as we do, but they cut off every year in the late fall or winter, the dead branches.

The great harvest commences about May 15, and lasts until June 10; the gathering is done daily in the morning before sunrise, and the distillation is finished before twelve noon, so as to have the benefit of all the freshness of the flowers, which is at once driven off by the heat of the day. In hot seasons the roses open more rapidly, and the crop may last but for ten days; in wet, cooler seasons, the progress is slower, and the crop may last for twenty-five days; but the daily harvest is smaller in proportion, so that the final result is about the same. However, cool, slow weather is preferred, as it eases the daily labour.

The stills used are of the roughest kind, and small; they hold from 200 to 240 pints of water, and are carried to the rose-bushes to be filled. To 22 lbs. rose leaves, 160 pints of water are added, and the whole is distilled at a gentle heat until 20 pints of water are distilled off. This quantity contains nearly all the perfume of the leaves, which are then thrown away with the remaining water; and the still is again filled with 20 lbs. leaves and 160 pints water. This operation is repeated until all the leaves have been used. The water thus distilled off is a strong rose-water; and the result of eight or ten distillations is put in a still and submitted to a second distillation,

when a stronger rose-water is obtained; so strong, indeed, that it is unable to contain the essence in solution, and the latter floats on the top of the water. Experiences have shown that, for every ounce of otto of roses, 9,000 lb. of rose leaves are required. The total yearly production of otto districts, into which the 100 villages of the provinces of Kessanlik are divided, is on an average 3,500 lbs. of otto of roses, of which the district in which the capital is situated produces half. Some years ago, however, the bushes were exceptionally prolific. Thus, in 1866, 6,000 lbs. were produced; but in 1872 only 1,700 lbs. could be obtained.

We ought to add that every rose farmer has his own stills for producing otto of roses immediately after picking the roses, and thousands of industrious workers are thus occupied, earning in a single short period of twenty days the products of a year's labour in preparing the soil, planting, and taking care of the growing plants. When the distillation is over, the farmers come from all parts of the provinces to the capital to sell their products, those who have large quantities selling directly in the great commercial centres, such as Constantinople and Adrianople. At present, however, an enterprising firm in Kessanlik, considering the delay to which the trade with the last-named cities is subject, and the chances of adulteration, have established a depot in Paris, France, from which this delicate and expensive perfume is now distributed over Europe and all the world.

POCKETS.

(New York Times.)

A London magistrate lately told a woman whose pocket had been picked, that if women would change the position and plan of their pockets, they would not so frequently suffer from the depredations of light-fingered thieves. This was a judicial opinion of remarkable acuteness and exceptional value, in so far as it indicated the true reason why women are the favourite prey of pickpockets. Still, it is one thing to point out an evil that deserves to be remedied, and quite another to designate the remedy. The court which denounced the present female substitute for a pocket did not suggest any practicable improvement upon it, and, indeed, it is doubtful if any man who is not a professional scientific person is fully capable of dealing with so difficult a question.

Man is marauding, and herein he is broadly distinguished from woman. Nature has provided him with pockets in his trousers, his waistcoat, and his coat. The number is not always the same, some men having, in the aggregate, twelve distinct pockets, great and small, while others have only eight or nine; but a man totally without pockets would be a *homo natura*. It is remarkable that pockets are not congenital, but are slowly developed during childhood and youth. The trousers-pockets, which are earliest developed, seldom make their appearance before the fifth year, and one of these usually comes to maturity ten or twelve months before its fellow. About the eighth year a male child develops two and sometimes three coat-pockets, and two years later the lower vest-pockets appear. Nature then pauses in her work, and it is not until the fourteenth year that the small job-pockets of the waistcoat and the watch-pocket of the trousers are developed. The appearance of the pistol-pocket and the two coat-tail-pockets is usually synchronous with the cutting of the wisdom teeth. When these have reached maturity, the normal development of pockets ceases—for the comparatively recent discovery of isolated specimens of men with pockets in the sleeves of their overcoats, apparently designed for storing away female hands, does not as yet warrant any change in the scientific classification and description of human pockets.

Why nature constructed woman without true pockets it does not become us to inquire, although the fact might easily be interpreted as an evidence that women are not designed to become the military or civil leaders of mankind. It is sufficient for us to know that the pocket, in the scientific sense of the term, is the monopoly of the male sex, for it is not yet established that even Dr. Mary Walker has developed a really masculine pocket. Envious of the more gifted sex, women have striven to supply the deficiencies of nature by art, and boldly claim that the mysterious and unseen bags which they carry concealed about their persons are virtually pockets. On this point the distinguished anatomist Cuvier says:—"The capacious muslin organ generally called the female pocket has none of the essential characteristics of the true pocket. It is situated a little lower than the placquet, and forms a *coul-de-sac*, to which the placquet serves as the entrance. It may be removed by the knife without any perceptible effect upon the health, and it is plainly artificial and extraneous." The same opinion is held by all educated anatomists, and, though we may admit that the so-called female pocket is capable of containing a large amount of handkerchiefs, candy, hairpins, and other necessities of feminine existence, its real character as a commonplace bag ought not to be concealed under the pretentious title of pocket.

From the nature of its construction, this bag is so easy of access to the shameless pickpocket that he looks upon it in the light of a storehouse, in which is laid up for his special benefit portable property of more or less value. No one will dispute the dictum of the London court, that women who place their purses in these pseudopockets invite pickpockets to steal them; but what other device can they substitute for the inefficient muslin bag? To require a woman to develop pockets without a basis of trousers, waistcoat, or coat, would be more cruel than was Pharaoh's request that the Hebrews should make bricks without straw. Women who desire artificial pockets are limited to the use of the treacherous muslin bag, and the locality in which it is now worn is declared by competent comparative anatomists to be the only one where such an appendage could be securely placed, and remain at the same time easily accessible. The only way out of the difficulty is for women to alter their dress to emulate marauding man, and to lay aside their muslin bags. Thus will they remove temptation from the pickpocket, and prove themselves capable of accepting, with a murmure, the mysterious law of nature, which lavishes pockets upon one sex and withholds them inexorably from the other.

COLE'S SHIP-CLEANING

APPA-TUS.

This machine, tried on the 18th inst. on the ship *Haddon Hall*, in the South-West India Docks, is about 32 feet long and 8 1/2 feet wide. It is composed of a framework of oak, curved to the shape of the outside vessel and reaching below the keel,

strengthened by angle iron running the whole length, on which the cleaning apparatus descends and ascends by means of an endless chain passing over wheels fixed at the ends of the platform. At the lower end of the frame a rope is fixed and passed under the ship's keel up the other side of the vessel, so as to press the brushes as close to the side that is being cleaned as the operator wishes. The "cleaner" itself is composed of a drum three feet wide, round which are fixed lengthways twenty-five brushes, each about two inches wide, made of cane, bass, or any strong fibre, and between every other brush flexible steel scrapers are fixed; these are kept from touching the paint on the vessel by being sunk half an inch below wheels placed on either end of the drum. The drum, with brushes, &c., receives its motion from a chain from the axle of the "driving-chain wheel." To work this machine, which receives its motive power from a crab or driving apparatus placed on a raft or boat alongside the vessel to be cleaned, it only requires two men two days to clean a vessel of, say, 1,000 tons burden.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Feb. 16, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash., \$580 a 52½;
New Benares, cash, 540 a 54½;
New Malwa, cash, 555
credit, 560
Allowance Tels, 12 a 20
Old Malwa, cash, 570
credit, 575
Allowance Tels, 12 a 20
GAMPOR, 15
QUICKSILVER, 68
SALT-PETRE, 5.90

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 4/2½
30 days sight, 4/2½
6 months sight, 4/2½
Credits, 4/3½
Documentary, 6 months sight, 4/3½
Bombay, 22½ a 22½
Calcutta, 22½ a 22½
Shanghai, demand, 75
30 days, 76
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 6 prem.
Mexicans, 2.50
Gold Leaf, 4.88
English Sovereigns, 4.88
Australian Sovereigns, 4.88
Discount, 10 a 12

Sharon.

Hongkong Bank, 30
J. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$675
China Fire Ins. Co., \$168
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1825
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$200
Sungate Ins. Association, \$1,830
H. K. & S. W. Dock Co., 4 1/2 dls.
H. K. & S. W. M. S.-boat Co., \$12 dls.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 93 ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, 480

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Paine & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, Feb. 16, 1877.
BAROMETRE—9 A.M. ... 30.456
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.400
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.370
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 60½
Do. 1 P.M. ... 64
Do. 4 P.M. ... 64
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 48
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 52
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 53
Do. Maximum ... 64
Do. Minimum over night 48

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers.—

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chefoo.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Omaha, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 17, Elias Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benolthia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carzoka, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Cairnsman (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Dec. 23, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 21, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 22, Sopace, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Olyses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Cannan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 1, Hesperia (str.), from Hamburg (via London) to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, Gadsill (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Jan. 4, Maog-gor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 4, Stato of Louisiana (str.), from London to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Radnorshire.
Windhover.
Hope.
Antwerp.
Albert Victor.

At Liverpool.
Kestor (str.).
Duna.
At Glasgow.
London Castle (str.).

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Steamer, in Matched, or Goods on Board Vessels, and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELIORS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. mel

To Let.

TO LET.

N. O. 8, PRINCE TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 89, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNZO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 14, Gough Street.

Apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. tel7

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KINN.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr N. J. EDZ, Furnished or Unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1875.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

HENG-SHUI, or, THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

Wool, Shawls, Mantles and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Intimations.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly Athletic Club.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN ATIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

P. F. DA SILVA, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TAIAC and TAIWANFOO. [fe23]

NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Ceyland China Mail*.

(The oldest Overseas Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription: 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 60 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail*.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Ma OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Ohuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Ohuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tai Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Ohuen Fan, Lung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chooing, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Ohuen, Maritime Customs; Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Ohuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Ohun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

Vol. IV, No. 3.

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